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Arizona State Library Association
Volume VI - - Number 4*

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ARIZONA LIBRARIAN

Vol. 6, No. 4 Extending Library Service October, 1949

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YOU HAVE A DATE IN PHOENIX

On Thursday, November 3, the Arizona State Library Association will meet in connection with the meetings of the Arizona Education Association in the Phoenix Union High School Library at 2:30 p.m. with the item of statewide library service again on the slate.

Mrs. Irene S. Peck will be guest speaker discussing the extension service now operating in all corners of New Mexico and the plans for its future development. Mrs. Peck is Executive Secretary of the New Mexico Library Commission and Director of the State Library Extension Service in Santa Fe. She has watched and guided a vigorously expanding service such as Arizona hopes to have in every town and every rural community. She is particularly well qualified to show how this service cooperates with already established libraries and with the work of the schools.

Plans for a survey of Arizona communities and for our own extension service will be explained briefly at the same time by Patricia Paylore, Chairman of the association's Extension Committee. Miss Paylore has also worked tirelessly in editing this issue of the **Arizona Librarian** and seeing it through the press.

An Executive Board meeting for officers, committee chairmen and section chairmen will be held in the evening.

Come to Phoenix, then, on November 3 for a lively discussion of problems of concern to all of us; come to the meetings of the AEA; stay to take in the State Fair. We hope to see you there.

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LOOKING FORWARD¹

A Panel Discussion on State Library Extension

This is an historic moment. The Arizona State Library Association convenes here today following a successful legislative campaign to secure the passage of a bill designed to provide the machinery for statewide library extension service. We have our law now, thanks to the intensive efforts of the entire membership. The next task facing us is the devising of a plan by which this legislation can be implemented. When an appropriation is allowed by some future legislature, it must be predicated on the needs of our own state as determined by a statewide survey of all factors pertinent to library development. Our purpose in presenting you with this panel discussion today is to better acquaint you with several plans already in operation or about to be undertaken, any one of which might serve as an example for Arizona to use in its own development. As you hear these plans unfold, I hope you will be thinking about Arizona's needs and in what ways the planning done by other states and areas, with problems similar to ours, might be applied to our purpose on a statewide level.

Having had a chance to observe personally the Louisiana Demonstration plan when I attended the biennial conference of the Southwestern Library Association in New Orleans last November, I was impressed with the beautiful coordination and cooperation of all agencies involved in this work, and quite heartened by the responsiveness of the people of Louisiana for whom the service was planned. To tell you in more detail of this plan, I have asked Miss Phyllis Ball, a member of the University of Arizona Library staff, who was also in attendance at this Conference, to give you a summary of the impressions she gained in New Orleans.

1. This panel discussion, built around several techniques of library extension, was a feature of the First General Session of the 20th Annual Convention of the Arizona State Library Association held in Tucson on April 1, 1949. Speakers were Miss Phyllis Ball, Miss Gertrude Thayer, and Mrs. Gertrude Burt. Miss Patricia Paylore was moderator.

THE LOUISIANA DEMONSTRATION PLAN¹

by Phyllis Ball

At the Southwestern Library Association's convention in New Orleans last fall librarians had an opportunity to learn first-hand of Louisiana's library extension plan promoted through demonstrations of library service. A post-conference meeting, together with a tour of one of the parish libraries, gave one a detailed and graphic knowledge of Louisiana's plan. I confess I came home to Arizona all ready to preach the gospel of library extension according to Sallie Farrell and the Louisiana State Library!

The demonstration idea is based, first, on an expression of desire for such a trial from the area in which the demonstration is to be operated. Upon application by the local parish (county) authorities to the Louisiana State Library, a field representative is sent to the region to explain fully to organizations, group meetings, and leaders how a demonstration is set up, how it operates, the kinds of service it promotes, the obligations of the Policy Jury (county commissioners) in passing an ordinance of library establishment and appropriating funds for housing, furniture, utilities, and local part-time assistance for branches. If interest is sufficient to assure its eventual establishment, the State Library field staff makes a survey of the area—an extremely important step upon which much of the success of demonstration depends. From this survey the actual plan for this definite area is worked out with a supporting budget. If the local authorities then pass the ordinance of establishment, the State Library prepares the books, supplies, staff, and bookmobile for the opening of the demonstration. The local budget provides for the continuance of the project after the period of the demonstration is up, or agrees to call a tax election to permit the people to vote on their library's future. If the vote is a favorable one, the parish then assumes the operation of the library and the State Library leaves on indefinite loan the entire book collection and the bookmobile. The demonstration period is one year.

The aim of the State Library's demonstration is to make the community want to **keep** its library by becoming self-supporting at the end of the trial period. The librarian and the staff of the parish library, working under the close supervision of the State Library, turn all their talents to getting people into the library, to keeping them coming to the library, to making the whole parish "library conscious." What it amounts to is a high-powered, concentrated public relations program. Every possible method of enlightenment and interpretation is utilized. The library demonstration identifies itself with every phase of community life—church, school, agricultural extension program, chamber of commerce, governing bodies, all civic, cultural and educational organizations. The librarian does not wait to be called for help; she goes out to offer the services of the library. She has a file of parish organizations, with officers and

1. Permission to use freely material which was subsequently published in **The Wilson Library Bulletin** ("Louisiana Demonstrates Library Service", April 1949) was graciously given by Miss Sallie J. Farrell, Field Worker, State Library, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Arizona librarians are urged to study this article for a more detailed account of the operations of one of the most successful demonstration plans in the country.

dates of meetings. She arranges window displays in business establishments, circulates lists of new books (which keep coming from the State Library at regular intervals throughout the year), plans forums and discussion groups that meet in the library, sets up exhibits at parish fairs, talks at men's service clubs and school assemblies, calls attention to the resources of the library by means of the radio, newspaper articles, and signs posted in buses.

All this takes time, energy, ingenuity, and an unfailing understanding of the needs and interests of the community. But at the end of the demonstration year the result of these good public relations is permanent parish support for the library that has been "on trial". No community is going to remain apathetic to its library when it has had a dynamic illustration of how necessary that library has become to its recreation, education, and business. We asked the librarians at the New Orleans meeting if any parish had ever voted, after a demonstration, not to continue its library. They said, yes, one had—and lived to regret it, for it is now clamoring to come back into the fold again and have another demonstration! Needless to say, it is on the bottom of today's waiting list.

In conclusion, it might be pointed out that the merits of the Louisiana library demonstration plan are these: that the book collections are adequate and new (no cast-offs, no out-dated material); that local governing authorities participate from the beginning; that the demonstration period has a definite termination point; that permanent local support is discussed in the earliest stages; that, by and large, the whole area has service from the start; and that the demonstration is established under the law so that there is no disruption of service when the library becomes locally supported. There seem to me, too, many advantages in having the extension service under the wing of the State Library. Here one central office can economically buy, catalog, and completely process multiple copies for distribution. Here, also, basic reference materials may be maintained—materials too expensive or technical for small parish libraries to purchase and yet which they might often have occasion to use.

Parish libraries in Louisiana may at all times turn to their State Library for the loan of specific materials, information, and advice in matters of administration. And even after becoming locally controlled and financed, parish libraries are required to furnish the State Library with an annual report. Statewide standards of library service, therefore, can be maintained uniformly. And I am sure the demonstration programs are more effective and meet with such continued success, simply because a strong agency, backed by law and staffed by trained personnel, plans and supports them.

The library extension program could have moved much faster in Louisiana, they tell us, had the funds been spread thin. Instead of dissipating its resources for extension, however, the State Library has concentrated them with demonstrations of good service, making it possible for the parish to build its own library on a firm, solid foundation. To Louisiana library officials, "a collection of donated books, which soon become stale, in charge of an untrained person, does not constitute real library service." And I think that when the day comes that Arizona launches upon statewide library service, we should do well to remember this. We should be sure our initial venture is the result of a careful survey and planned, slowly and with vision, so that it cannot fail.

One last word about the oft-raised questions: Do the people of Arizona want libraries? Isn't our literacy rate too low for them to appreciate libraries? I should simply like to point out that Louisiana ranks highest in illiteracy among all the states. Louisiana librarians do not seem to consider it a drawback or a hindrance. Last June, Lafourche parish, with a population of over 38,000 and with almost 60% of its adults lacking education beyond the fourth grade, voted a tax to keep its demonstration library locally supported.

It could happen in Arizona couldn't it, if we gave them a chance?

Thank you, Miss Ball. You many judge for yourselves of the extent to which Miss Ball has been sold on this type of library service. Certainly we may all agree that many features embodied in this plan are feasible for our situation here. The fact that demonstrations are set up in areas for the most part without previous library facilities is one which fits Arizona's circumstances to a large extent. And we should not forget, either, that when Louisiana began this system 24 years ago, it was in many respects in exactly the same position in which Arizona now finds itself. As Miss Ball has pointed out, with the same groundwork and planning, and given the will and the desire we, too, could find our "way" in this way.

In our neighbor state of New Mexico, great progress has been made. The State Library Commission's appropriation of \$123,000 for the biennium 1949-51 represents an increase of \$57,000 over that for the past biennium. In the belief that their statewide library survey, published for the consideration of the State Educational Survey Board in 1948, was instrumental in securing this increase for the Commission, I asked Miss Gertrude Thayer of the Maricopa County Free Library, Phoenix, to review the outstanding factors of the New Mexico regional plan for you.

LIBRARY SERVICE FOR NEW MEXICO'

by Gertrude Thayer

Although a State Library Extension Service had been in operation in New Mexico since 1929, there was statewide dissatisfaction with the extent to which this service was handicapped by small appropriations. In 1937 a State Library Planning Board was "organized by representatives of organizations and agencies interested in better library service in the State. The Board made plans for the Library Extension Service and sponsored a law creating the State Library Commission as an official body to represent library interests. The law was passed by the 1941 Legislature." The "broad policies and long range plans established by the Commission are executed through the Extension Service." It now has the services of a field librarian, in addition to a staff of four other full-time employees. Since 1945 the Commission has been empowered to make grants-in-aid, which has further strengthened public support. Nevertheless, a survey of library conditions of the State of New Mexico showed that more than 50% of the people were still without library service. So in 1947, Miss Helen A. Ridgway, Public Library Specialist of A.L.A. served as consultant with the State Library Commission in order to work out a library plan to provide better service which coordinated existing units with new ones.

1. For full report of the New Mexico State Library plan, the booklet "Library Service for New Mexico," by Irene S. Peck, Executive Secretary, State Library Commission, is suggested.

It was decided to adopt a regional library plan because of the problems of scattered population, long distances and meager resources of local areas. Briefly, the plan is as follows:

The State Library Commission is a policy-making board of five members, appointed by the governor, having the responsibility of improving library standards, the extension of library service, accepting and administering funds and certifying head librarians.

The State Library Extension Service, located at Santa Fe, has been carrying the burden for many years by offering service to individual readers, public libraries, clubs and study groups as well as establishing stations and providing inter-library loans. It will continue as the headquarters for the system.

Under the state library agency it is planned to have seven regional districts. These districts shall consist of several counties that can be grouped together because of topography, highways, population, and existing libraries. The Regional library shall have a state-paid staff of trained and experienced librarians, and eventually serve as a regional depository library. With state cars or bookmobiles, the supervisor and staff will work throughout the area, co-operating with existing libraries, establishing new branches and stations, encouraging local libraries through a state matching fund, and giving professional advice to raise library standards.

To insure distribution of services a regional library planning board will be formed with one representative from each county library board working with the regional librarian. It is planned to establish these regional libraries a few at a time beginning with two in the north and two in the southern part of the state. Participation on the part of established libraries will be voluntary and their local authority will be preserved, but it is hoped each will join on a cooperating or affiliating basis.



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Each county will have its county library headquarters, when possible in an established library, but drawing its support from city, county and state aid. To stimulate local interest and insure citizen participation a 5-7 member board will be established to serve without compensation, and to further localize the service there will be small county branches.

Dr. Carleton B. Joeckel in "A National Plan for Public Library Service," divides financial support as follows: local units, 60%, state, 25% and federal government, 15%. For the year 1946-47 New Mexico's appropriations amounted to a total of \$127,986 or 18c per capita. By gradually increased appropriations over a period of ten years the New Mexico State Library Commission hopes to raise the standard to 75c per capita or to a total appropriation of \$398,250. The annual appropriations recommended, hopefully include federal aid in the form of the Public Library Demonstration bill or as a part of federal aid to education.

Mrs. Peck, the Executive Secretary of the Commission, makes it plain that as plans mature and support increases, central depository collections will be established in each region to expedite the service to local people. "In other words," to quote her, "the state regional plan is designed to be realistic and practical, with definite objectives to be achieved as rapidly as circumstances permit. Implementing such a program will require the interest and cooperation of state officials, county and local groups, as well as active citizen support."

Thank you, Miss Thayer. A regional division of our own state has long been discussed by this association as an economical and efficient way of providing statewide library coverage. We can now see how a state with many of the same problems as our own has committed itself to such a plan. It is worth noting, too, that although the plan includes the use of federal funds if they become available, it is not predicated upon such funds. New Mexico is going ahead without waiting for the government to provide the means. It may be that Arizona, like New Mexico, with its great geographical area, small scattered population, and uneven distribution of resources can best provide an equitable library service to all the people of the state through some such regional plan as the one so near to being realized by our neighbors. One fact which Miss Thayer brought out I think should be of special interest to us, and that is the part played by the State Library Planning Board in the establishment of the Commission. This foresight is in line with the best and most successful practices in use everywhere as a prerequisite to sound planning based on factual surveying.

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For over three years I have watched with growing interest the development of a cooperative library service here in our own area. I refer of course to the city-county contract plan now in operation in Tucson between the Carnegie Free Library and the Pima County Board of Supervisors. The only other county service being offered in the State is in Maricopa County, but the Pima County plan is unique in this state in its cooperative aspects. Mrs. Gertrude Burt, Librarian of the Carnegie Free Library in Tucson, has supervised the county service from its beginnings and is well qualified to tell you how this plan might be used as a model for further library development throughout the state.

THE CITY-COUNTY CONTRACT PLAN

by Mrs. Gertrude Burt

The present plan in operation here in Pima County began in July 1945. Before that time, any person living outside the city limits could borrow books from the city library only upon payment of a \$5.00 annual fee which was later cut to \$2.50. Even though the number of county borrowers increased after the fee was lowered, there was some resentment which finally expressed itself in the establishment of county free library service.

The original agreement provided that the Carnegie Free Library in the city would make its privileges and facilities available to persons residing without the corporate limits of the City of Tucson and within the County of Pima, upon the same terms and conditions and subject to the same regulations governing the city borrowers, and in addition that it would establish within a reasonable time a branch at Ajo and stations elsewhere. In return, the Pima County Board of Supervisors contributed \$20,000 to the support of the entire library facility. By the present year, 1948-49, the county's share of the library's budget was \$25,000. In the coming year, the county will be paying \$28,160 towards the library's support.

Perhaps you would like to know a little about the actual operation of county service from a city library. The County Free Library headquarters are in the main library from which all charges to branches and stations are made. All books in the county library have both a white and colored book card. The colored card is used in checking the books to the stations. These are filed under station or branch and kept in the circulation file in the County department at the Main Library. The date the book was shipped to station or branch is stamped on the book card, together with the name of the station. A daily record of the number of books sent is kept, from which monthly and yearly reports are compiled. Circulation records are sent to the main headquarters each month from the various stations, of which we now have thirteen¹, in addition to the Ajo branch. The two largest stations are in Sunnyside and Marana.

Most stations are open two hours twice weekly. The community itself must provide the space, the bookcases, and the voluntary workers. All stations except those at Amphitheater and the Tucson Medical Center are housed in schools. The number of books in each station varies. The largest may have as many as 600 volumes, part of which may be changed as frequently as necessary. The smaller the basic collection, the more necessary it is to change it

1. During the summer of 1949 three additional stations were opened, for the summer only, at schools and churches.

frequently and thus give the station borrower an equal chance with the main library borrower to read a variety of materials. Requests for specific books are filled as quickly and as fully as the resources of the main library permit. Some of the station workers come to the library for the books; this is a help to the headquarters staff in both time and expense. Books are sent to the other stations.

Since most of the stations are located in schools, children are the heaviest users of our station libraries, but there is a noticeable trend toward fuller adult use as the service becomes better known. In considering the use made of stations, it must not be forgotten that most of the county borrowers use the main library. They are issued the same card as that used by city borrowers, with the designation "C" so that circulation records may be differentiated.

The first month of county free library service, the total county circulation was 2,800, while that for the city was 8,800. The staff has watched with interest during the last four years while the county steadily gained on the city, until now it runs about 5,000 ahead of the city each month. In February of this year the total county circulation was over 16,000.

Our branch at Ajo now has 5,500 volumes. Reports from Ajo indicate that the library has been a great factor in community growth.

We must not forget, however, that the union between the city and the county has been of direct benefit to the city, also. Prior to the present contract, only about 2,000 volumes per year were added to the library. Since that time about 6,000 volumes are added annually.

Nearly four years' experience in this type of library service has proved to all of us associated in this pioneering project that it is a feasible and satisfactory way of extending library resources over a wider area. The mechanics of this plan are comparatively simple, and we hope that in the years to come complete coverage for the entire county will be possible, with the greatest benefit to both Tucson and Pima County.

Thank you, Mrs. Burt. There is a good deal of stimulation in learning about a plan close to home which is already succeeding. The feature of the city-county contract plan which appeals immediately to us is that such a contract is based on existing library facilities, and that both areas are doubly enriched for half the cost of separate libraries and without duplicating existing resources. This plan is undoubtedly the most practical way out of our dilemma without state or federal aid, or additional legislation. The question we should ponder seriously is, What direction do we want our state-wide development to take? The steps that we take now and in the months to come may determine the entire pattern of our development for all time.

[The discussion was then opened to the floor, during which some objection was raised to state and federal aid. The speaker's conviction was that such aid would interfere with the local administration and operation of existing libraries, that it was not democratic, and that by accepting such aid we were surrendering our independence. The moderator replied that nationwide experience with state aid for county or regional libraries had never yet revealed a single instance of interference or dictation, and that, on the contrary, such aid was often the only way of equalizing library services to areas where local funds could not support adequate coverage. While it might not be considered democratic to accept outside help in

providing books for all the people, neither was it democratic to have no books at all for great segments of our population. Another speaker objected to the heavy administrative costs entailed in the kind of library planning discussed during the afternoon. The moderator pointed out that if this was the cost of providing adequate library service to people now without it, it was still more economical than establishing many small independent libraries with their duplication of resources, processing machinery, and staffs. The ultimate question might be, Do we want libraries at all, and if we do, which are the most effectual and economical?]

These, then, are some of the ways in which our own statewide library development might be realized. My hope is that in the months to come, your thinking will be directed toward this problem—its solution may come sooner than you think! With the experience of other plans to guide us, it surely is not beyond the realm of probability to look forward to the Arizona plan, built upon a statewide survey made by our own Extension Agency, and pointed toward the best library service possible for all our people consistent with our circumstances.

May I leave this one last thought with you: We stand here in mid-twentieth century. Let us beware lest our thinking be dominated by 1900 concepts. The trend is toward larger units of administration and operation. It has been proved over and over again, not only theoretically and in the literature, but practically and actually in the thousands of progressive dynamic libraries flourishing everywhere except in Arizona, that this is the way. Let us go forward with confidence in ourselves to satisfy the need.

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LOOKING BACKWARD

by Gertrude James

President, Arizona State Library Association

It really started back in 1937.

In 1937 the possibility of federal aid to libraries through WPA projects spurred the ASLA, working closely with the State Department of Library and Archives, to prepare the first statewide plan for library service in Arizona. A survey of libraries in the state was authorized as a preliminary step at the November 1937 meeting of the association, at which time it was also resolved to investigate the possibilities of federal aid. The report of the survey made at the April 1939 convention showed the lack of public and school libraries throughout the state as its most outstanding finding. But, along with other WPA projects, this too failed to materialize, and the long-dreamed-of extension of library service to rural areas throughout Arizona was deferred.

Despite this discouragement, Arizona librarians tackled the problem in another way in acknowledging that the only hope of progress was through legislation, and that the legislation would have to be sparked by the Association. In 1943-44, the president, Frederick Cromwell, appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Harold W. Batchelor, to draft a bill which the association could sponsor. Working steadily through the summer of 1944, the nine-member committee examined numerous plans in operation in other states, laws setting up state agencies, and the Arizona law. The committee also made a statistical study of the state by counties, comparing assessed valuations, areas excluding Indian reservations, and population minus Indians. When the basic provisions to be included in the bill were finally settled by the committee, they were discussed with Mr. Mulford Winsor, Director of the State Dept. of Library and Archives. Mr. Winsor was in favor of a formula for state aid to be given to each county in direct proportion to area, and inverse proportion to population and assessed valuation. The final bill which incorporated the formula was drafted into legal terms by Mr. Winsor.

The new president, Mrs. Dixie Thompson, then called the association into meeting in November 1944 to vote on the proposed bill. Though only a small number attended, the bill was approved, and the membership at large was later circularized in an effort to enlist statewide support for the bill and to secure statewide publicity. The response was heartening, especially from the various PTA groups, the Federated Women's Clubs, and the Arizona Education Association.

This bill was introduced into the Seventeenth Legislature in January 1945 by seven members of the House of Representatives. They merely agreed to introduce the bill, being only mildly interested in its intent. Known as House Bill 87, it was assigned to four committees, all of which voted it out favorably except the Appropriations Committee. Because of the large appropriation attached to the bill, its chances of passing a wartime legislature were largely non-existent, especially when coupled with the reluctance of some of the members of the association to approve the establishment of a

library extension agency within the Department of Library and Archives, and, in addition, with the resentment that some sections of the state felt in not being sufficiently consulted before the legislation was introduced.

The defeat of the bill was bitter medicine, and no new program was prepared for the Eighteenth Legislature which met in January 1947. Nevertheless, late in February of that year, a short bill was finally drafted calling only for the creation of an agency within the Department of Library and Archives, but lacking any provision for state aid and any appropriation. This bill, known as House Bill 287, was introduced by four members of the House of Representatives but was never reported out of the Judiciary Committee. The loss of this abortive effort may be blamed on the pressure of time and the fact that adjournment of the session was too close at hand when the bill was finally introduced, plus the fact that the association was unable to lobby effectively.

In March 1947, Miss Jean Stewart, State Home Demonstration Leader of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, was guest speaker at the ASLA convention. Her intense interest in rural library service led her to devise a regional plan for library development, based on her intimate knowledge of the state, its population, transportation lines, and geographical barriers, which she presented to the association at that time.

During the following year, Miss Jennie Welcome, president of the association in 1947-48, appointed a Survey and Planning Committee from the association's membership and interested laymen throughout the state. While the total library resources of the state had not changed appreciably since the 1938 survey, it was felt that population increases during and since the war should be taken account of to make the statistical approach to the legislative campaign which followed an up-to-date one.

While the survey was being prepared, the Southwestern Library Association, of which Arizona is a member, became interested in Arizona's plight and arranged through its Extension Committee and that of the American Library Association to send the latter's Public Library Specialist, Miss Helen A. Ridgway, to Phoenix. Her visit was timed to coincide with the spring meeting in 1948, and culminated in a full week of activity and visits. With her advice and assistance, the convention passed a resolution stating that the introduction of a bill into the Nineteenth Legislature, sponsoring a statewide library extension agency, should be the goal and responsibility of the association for the coming year. Publicity and Ways and Means Committees were appointed by the president to launch the campaign.

Progress reports were made in November before the Arizona Education Association's Division of Children and Young People, an autonomous section of the ASLA, at which time the Ways and Means Committee reported pledges amounting to \$700.

The time was now growing short, with only two months remaining before the Legislature convened. To help with the campaign and to assist the legislative committee in drafting the new bill, an SOS was sent to Miss Ridgway who agreed to return to Arizona, this time with Miss Sallie J. Farrell, Chairman of the Southwestern Library Association's Extension Committee. They arrived the last week in November 1948 and spent a week in consultation with the Executive Board and the various committees involved in the campaign. From these consultations, certain factors were agreed upon:

that the 1949 bill should not be the 1945 bill; that all association activities should be coordinated; that the publicity should be the statewide effort of the entire membership working cooperatively with interested laymen; and that as much preliminary groundwork with members of the legislature as possible be laid before the Legislature actually convened.

At this time the Chairman of the Legislative Committee resigned, and the task of working out the final bill from the plans suggested by the visiting consultants and the recommendations of the membership fell to the Coordinating Committee. For some four months a secretary was employed from the funds raised by the Ways and Means Committee, to assist with the paper work required by these circumstances.

During December 1948 the Chairman of the Coordinating Committee conferred with Mr. Winsor about the proposed form of the final bill. In re-examining the state law setting up the Department of Library and Archives, it was discovered that the power to carry on extension work through this department was implicit in the original law, and that an amendment calling for a section to be set up under the Library Division of the State Department of Library and Archives would legally provide for a statewide extension agency. Mr. Winsor's recommendation was that such an amendment be prepared, with the provision that the department be empowered to receive federal funds, gifts, or endowments, but that no appropriation be attached. Funds to implement the agency could then be sought through the regular appropriation for the department.

Feeling that such a compromise was now inevitable, the committee prepared this short bill, embodying in its provisions requirements for a supervisor, his powers and duties. Mr. Winsor wrote these provisions into legal language, omitting the supervisor. The amendment, as it then stood, providing only for a Section within a Division of the Department was indeed a far cry from the original 1945 bill, but the coordinating and legislative committees voted to support it if the association would sponsor it. The Executive Board did so vote, after acknowledging that it was the only possible bill which would pass the 1949 Legislature. At least it would provide the legal structure for Arizona to receive federal funds if the Public Library Service Demonstration bill passed Congress.

The Coordinating Committee then sought out the Chairman of the Education Committee in the House of Representatives who was persuaded to introduce the bill on February 4, 1949. House Bill 151 was subsequently reported out of all committees favorably and was passed unanimously to the Senate on March 5th after a second reading. The Senate approved the bill the following week, and the Governor signed it into law on March 17, 1949. Although it could easily have been one of those bills which died in committee, the library bill was one of few which the Nineteenth Legislature passed. While no funds were appropriated to implement the new agency thus created, even to the extent of authorizing the employment of a supervisor, such funds will be sought if the Legislature is called into special session in 1950.

What can we learn from all this?

The most important lesson would seem to be the value of co-operation. The success of the 1949 campaign, limited as it was, was the direct outgrowth of the united efforts of everyone concerned — all members of the ASLA, the Women's Clubs, the PTA's, the

Arizona Municipal League, the Arizona Education Association, the home demonstration agents, and the book-hungry citizens of the state. Newspapers, radio stations, and state publications contributed space and time. No one person and no one pressure alone was responsible. The passage of the bill was secured through the coordination of the desires of many people for library service with the willingness of Arizona librarians to provide it. May we always so work together.

For Book Week

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Arizona librarians are requested to report vacancies to **Harold Walter Batchelor**, chairman of the Personnel Placement Committee. Mr. Batchelor reports that he receives many letters from librarians who are interested in coming to Arizona. He would like his committee to take a more active role in placements, possibly to run a placement service in the **Librarian**. Such notices would appear without charge to Arizona libraries and librarians.

PLACES ARE PEOPLE

Notes on a Journey North

by Patricia Paylore

Everywhere the grass was high and the manzanita glistened in the sun and the juniper was white with berries. The cattle were fat and the whine of the saws at the mill was piercing and the tourists were ubiquitous. The sweet amber mountain water ran full through the irrigation ditches and the sound of hammers at work on the new LDS church rang sharp in the mountain air. Industry and thrift were evident on all sides in the new stores, tourist courts, self-serve laundries, and pharmacies. The times seemed good.

But there was no library.

The town was Showlow in the late summer of 1949.

I asked the proprietor of the lodge where we stayed: "What do you do for reading matter?"

And she said: "We don't."

She came from Indiana and missed her public library. As she put it: "There are a lot of reasons why we're better off here in Arizona with three kids to bring up, but I do want them to have some of the few good things we had to leave behind, and books are one of them."

I told her good rural library service was expensive and ineffectual unless it could be provided on a cooperative basis, but that tax support from two or three counties to maintain a single library from which books could be distributed on a rotating basis to all the small communities of the tax area was economical and possible. But to her reply: "Gosh, why can't we have something like that here?" I had no answer.

Across the road, the host of a famous lodge with a superb cuisine greeted us with warmth and excitement. "Librarian! Ah, wonderful creatures — my favorite people."

I looked around his book-lined walls: Voltaire, Conrad, Thackeray, Donne, Toynbee, and said wryly, "You don't need a librarian."

"Oh, there's never enough," he told me. "The librarian at Globe is very accommodating in sending us things, but it's a nuisance and besides her collection is limited." His wife thanked us for our compliments on her cooking, and added: "We're too busy in the summertime to read, but for about seven months of the year we read maybe five or six hours a day, day after day."

"You're from back East?"

"New York, but that's all past. We're here to stay."

Her husband drew a chair up to our table and the girl brought him a glass of tea. "May I join you? What else can you say!" He wanted to talk about books. "I gave several hundred of mine to the Mormon Church here. They'll have a reading room in their new building."

My silent response was almost reflexive. "Why not? The church is always the center of community activity in Mormon settlements. Couldn't it be done?" My third cup of coffee was gone when we said goodnight, cheered by the prospects, the possibilities, the expression of want.

Who says Arizonans don't want libraries?

In Holbrook three days later, I began all over again. The postmaster said there wasn't a library but there was a book club. No, it wasn't a Woman's Club library, he didn't think, but why didn't I go down the block aways and talk to Mrs. Towles at the drug store? She could tell me all about it. There, they told me she was at home. Could I call her? Sure, phone right there. I stared at it helplessly a moment trying, with a ridiculous desperation that sometimes comes to us when we are confronted with a bafflingly simple mechanism, to recall from out of the past somewhere how to crank a telephone! But I got her eventually and told her who I was and before I could explain what I wanted she said excitedly: "Can you tell us how to borrow books, lots of 'em?"

"Well, maybe. I'll try."

"Don't go away — I'll be there in a minute."

I hung up and sat down in a booth. A girl asked me if I wanted anything to drink, but before I could answer a lady in a beauty shop operator's uniform came up breathlessly and said: "Are you the librarian? I'm Mrs. Mester and Mrs. Towles said I should come right over and talk to you till she got here."

And so I began, and by the time Mrs. Towles joined us we had worked up a rapid crossfire of questions: "Do you have a library? Who supports it? Who uses it? Where is it? Who runs it? How many books do you have? Any children's books? How did it start?" And in turn: "Can we borrow books from the University? How much would it cost? Can we write to the State Library? How can we get better support? How soon will there be bookmobiles in Arizona? How can we become a county library? Why can't we have state aid?"

Here was progress! When they told me they had been getting \$300 a year from the City of Holbrook for three years to pay a librarian, I fairly leaped out of the booth. "Then ask the Navajo County Board of Supervisors to match that, then tell the people outside the city limits but who live in this trading area that they can use your books, too."

"Oh, we've been trying that for years," they told me scornfully.

The joke was on me. In their "lay" way, I soon discovered humbly, they had already tried many of the approaches I recommended to them — county aid, service organization sponsorship, public benefits. They told me proudly that in the blue prints for a new civic center for Holbrook was provision for a library.

On my way back to the car, parked in the shade near the old county courthouse, I dropped in on the library in Cooley's News and Curio Store where Mrs. Marguerite Cooley maintains open hours from 9 to 8 daily. There were the books, bought from rental fees and secured from membership in the Holbrook Book Club. There were only a few shelves, and there were no children's books at all, but they were on the right track: the library on the main street, ground floor, open daily, and available to all. I salute them for the civic-minded energetic progressive way in which, without outside aid or advice, they seek to serve their people.

Who says Arizonans don't want libraries?

I poked my head in the door of the Flagstaff Public Library later in the week in time to hear Mrs. Raudebaugh call: "It's good to see you — even though I didn't recognize you at first. Last time I saw you" and I remembered suddenly that I did look like a tramp now, and that last April when Mrs. Raudebaugh came to

Tucson for the ASLA convention she'd met me for the first time when I had on my best black dress and my sheerest nylons and those frivolous shoes. Oh, well, she did recognize me. (Maybe my librarian-ness is a distinguishing mark, after all, though I never could see what people had in mind when they said, "You don't look like a librarian," or, "You look just like a librarian.") Anyhow, I sat down in the midst of a Gaylord shipment of supplies and we talked about her first children's summer branch out at Sunnyside and how Sedona wanted a branch, too, and how her library was serving the Flagstaff elementary schools.

I asked her about the Doney Park women Jean Stewart at home had told me about. She said the 4-H and Homemakers groups there wanted a library, and that Mrs. Phyllis Manning was in charge. (Ten days later I tried to get out there to talk to them but the road was a sea of mud after a three-day storm and I bogged down far from my goal.) But now I said I hoped they would put their local funds into establishing a station (bookcases, chairs, supervision, etc.) and let the Flagstaff library furnish the books as part of its county service. Mrs. Raudebaugh said she hoped the county would be able to increase its share of the library's support so that many such stations could be created.

We were interrupted by two nine-year old Mexican boys. The biggest one was spokesman. He looked at Mrs. Raudebaugh and I looked at him, at his worn levis and his spanking white T-shirt and his slicked-down hair and finally at his black eyes, liquid and warm. He spoke softly: "Is **Little Women** in?" I ducked down suddenly and began to fumble in the Gaylord box to hide my smile of amazement. Being a University librarian was never like this!

Next evening as we drove into Kanab, Utah, I almost went past Parry's Lodge, our destination, in my surprise at seeing Kanab's Public Library, an attractive building beautifully landscaped. Later, as I was boning my broiled mountain trout at Parry's I said to the waitress: "You have a public library here!"

She looked a little puzzled as she set my raw cauliflower salad down before me. "Public Library? Yes, of course."

"But," I remonstrated, "the population of Kanab is less than 1,400."

"Well, I don't know. We've just always had one."

"But I think that's wonderful," I gushed. "Why, at home in Arizona I don't know of a single town!" My voice died away as my loyalty began to assert itself. But as we walked down the main street that night with a brooding sense of Kanab's towering cliffs hanging over us, I grew voluble to myself — and jealously indignant.

In Panguitch, Cedar City, St. George — everywhere we went it was the same, a tacit acknowledgment that libraries were just as much a part of community responsibility as schools, public health service, courts, or fire protection. In Cedar City, for instance, a town of some 6,500, they have a fine public library in the heart of the business district, manned by three librarians, giving countywide service, open six hours daily, with a separate children's room, and in the librarian's desk the blueprints for a modern functional new building, faced with native fieldstone and the entire north wall of the stack unit solid glass brick.

The attractive young assistant seemed a little awed by me at first, though I had mentioned my own library casually only to

serve as an introduction to each other. But my evident admiration for their system quickly broke down her reserve and I hope I left her, after a very pleasant visit, with an increased awareness of her own good fortune in living in a community which appreciated what she had to offer. I saw maps, a reference collection, newspapers, current magazines, an immense classified pamphlet collection, as well as an imposing new book shelf and thousands of classics and standards. I went outside and looked up and down the street. Except for the fact that I was standing on the steps of a public library, I might have been in any one of three-score Arizona towns. What made the difference? What kind of people were these who looked tolerantly at me when I complimented them on their library-mindedness? Were they wiser or richer, or better citizens and parents, or older culturally, than my people at home?

It was my turn to be puzzled.

It was morning when we drove down out of the red rock country into the Verde Valley. This was my old home, where I had grown up bookless thirty years ago. The River was muddy, heavy with red silt, swirling under the cottonwood-lined banks with unaccustomed volume when we crossed it at Bridgeport. The white chalk cedar-covered hills looked familiar and the sudden bitter taste of sulphur smoke in my mouth instantly transported me in time, back to another time. "I don't feel good," I thought quietly, and then knew the feeling for what it was — the cold-sweat fear of a sentimentalist's homecoming.

I was right, of course. It was all changed. The sidewalks in Clarkdale, the street lights, the new high school, the club house — and the library — were built since we had moved away. Well, it hadn't quite all changed: there was still our old house, for instance, shabby with the sad shabbiness that comes from long vacancy, and there was still the smelter, black and ugly and shining and beautiful all at once, and there were still a few friends. But the old restless dynamic feeling of a lusty pioneer community, lacking all the graces, was gone somehow.

I called a former teacher. "Hello! I'd heard you were back. Where are you?"

"In a telephone booth," I said glumly. "Is it true the Corporation libraries here and in Jerome are being closed down?"

She hesitated a moment and I could feel her trying to put as good a face as she could on the matter. "Well, not closing. But the company has withdrawn its support. However, the Woman's Club is taking the books over and they hope to work out an arrangement whereby the two libraries can be kept open a few hours a week."

"But no more new books?"

"No," reluctantly.

What else was there to say? After some small talk, I hung up and went away.

Why couldn't there be a Verde Valley Library in Cottonwood, I argued stubbornly to myself as I drove across the river to the friend's ranch under the shadow of Tuzigoot where we were staying. I had learned before I left Tucson that the Homemakers groups from twelve Verde Valley communities had met recently in Cottonwood and adopted a resolution for the coming year that one of their objectives would be rural library service for Yavapai, Gila, and Coconino Counties. With this group as a nucleus, representing such communities as Cottonwood, Clemenceau, Smelter City, Bridgeport,

Cornville, and Camp Verde (Sedona, too, and the Oak Creek settlements, if we could transcend county lines), couldn't we prevent the Valley from reverting to a state of complete booklessness? Maybe the Clarkdale and Jerome books could become part of a rotating collection, fed by the larger collection maintained at the Valley Library, but in turn contributing their own stock too, to the pool. Or, maybe, if Prescott could become a county library, the Cottonwood branch could serve the Valley in that way. Or, maybe, some wealthy visitor to the fabulous guest ranches along the Rim and down on Beaver Creek would like to see a memorial library established in Cottonwood like the fine memorial hospital there. Even if he only gave the building, I'll bet the Valley could maintain it. How could we help? Was there a pattern of procedure we could suggest?

It was getting dark, and I switched on my lights. They picked up the gleam of the smelter tailings as I bounced along the rutted road. Would the county library angle be best from the standpoint of success? Didn't we always say they should begin a movement for library service by first enlisting the support of an established library? The county library law was already on the statutes. Get all the information they could on existing library facilities and the local tax structure, then wait upon the County Board of Supervisors. Besides, all sorts of special group interests could be solicited. My mind was boiling with ideas as the pet peacock's cry coming from a cottonwood by the river bank startled me when I drove into the yard.

Tomorrow we would be home. I felt a little frustration and a lot of impatience, for I had proved to myself what I had known instinctively for a long time, and I tried to sum it up:

The desire is there, but there is no focus.

Was it for this that we fought for our legislation last winter, only to have it be empty words in a book?

I didn't know the answer yet, but at least I knew the question.

STRAWS IN THE WIND

WHITERIVER. Mrs. Noble McDaniel reports: "Our library was started in 1935; we now have about 3,000 books. It has been supervised by Mrs. Mica Deputy the entire time, and to date she has never lost a book. The library is in a room in Alchey Hall, our community building. We spend from \$75 to \$80 a year for books. This money is raised by the Women's Club and Juniors, private contributions and from pop corn which is sold at our Friday night movies. Books are available to any resident having paid a membership fee of \$1.00. Fees are used to purchase new books. We have many children's books and many children of the community are regular borrowers. The library is open fifteen hours a week."

KIRKLAND. Mrs. Curtis Ritter reports: "Kirkland Women's Club sponsors a small library serving Kirkland, Skull Valley, Peeples Valley, and Yarnell. It is housed in the Club building and is open two hours per week. The collection includes children's books, and is available to all residents of the area. About \$40 per year is spent for new books, although at present we are planning to spend \$50 right away entirely on children's books which we hope to circulate through the schools. We are thinking of charging a small fee in order to increase our income for the purchase of additional books."

ASH FORK. Mrs. M. L. Bengston reports: "The Ash Fork Women's Club Library, housed in the Club building, now has about 1,500 books. We are open only about two hours weekly. The books are available to all residents of the area upon payment of a yearly fee of \$1.00. We experimented successfully this summer with a 25c fee for a three-months period, and feel that many more children were able to use the library in this way. We spend about \$35 a year for new books, including children's books."

HUMBOLT. Mrs. Ira Plumb reports: "By contacting our school principal I found they have a nice little library of five or six hundred books, including a fine collection of reference material, up to date. All except the reference books may be loaned to responsible people and the reference books are available to those who will go to the school to get their data. Some of our group have already availed themselves of the opportunity to borrow books from the school. Our homemakers group is interested in having a drive to collect books to be donated to the Humboldt School Library, thereby helping the school and ourselves, too."

BENSON. Mrs. Kenneth Gunter reports: "Our library now has over 2,000 volumes, in spite of constant weeding for worn-out copies, and over 80 library members in this area. We have added two new bookcases since the spring convention. The Benson Women's Club which sponsors the Library has invited the Dragoon Women's Club to be our guests at a library program in November at which we hope to learn how we can secure city or county aid to help us expand our facilities. Northern Cochise County needs library service, and we should be glad to spark the development."

"Musts" for Arizonians

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University of Arizona **\$4.00**

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by Harold S. Colton, Director
of Museum of Northern Arizona **\$7.50**

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by Charles Avery Amsden **\$10.00**

NEW MEXICO VILLAGE ARTS

by Roland F. Dickey **\$7.00**

The University of New Mexico Press

Albuquerque

ORACLE. Mrs. Geraldine Knagge reports: "Our library development here is still in the planning stage, but we have some definite commitments now, so we think it will begin to take form quickly. Several people have offered services of labor and finances and we have many many books piling up in storage ready for use as soon as all the details of location, etc., are settled. Right now it looks as though the Veterans organization will give us the use of a room in their building, as soon as their negotiations for its purchase are complete. It has an outside entrance, several windows, and when refurnished will make an ideal reading room."

A. L. A. SOUTHWEST REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Fort Worth, Texas, November 20-23, 1949

A brief outline of the tentative program appears below. For complete details please, watch for your November **ALA Bulletin**. Headquarters will be in the Blackstone Hotel, to which you should send your own requests for reservations. Registration fee for the Conference will be \$3.00.

Arizona librarians planning to attend might get in touch with Miss Gertrude James, ASLA President, 125 E. Lincoln St., Phoenix, Arizona, for information about transportation.

General Sessions:

First, Sunday, Nov. 20, 8 p.m.

Public Library Inquiry, Dr. Robert D. Leigh

Second, Monday, Nov. 21, 10 a.m.

Council Meeting

Third, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 10 a.m.

Public Library Inquiry, Panel Discussion

Mr. Jacobs, presiding; Miss Ridgway, Miss Mason, Mr. Gourley, Mrs. Asplund, participating.

Fourth, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 2:30 p.m.

ALA awards

Inauguration of Mr. Lord

"If Our Democracy is to Survive," address by Dr. Waldo E. Stephens

Southwestern Library Association:

Executive Board Breakfast (closed), Monday, Nov. 21, 8 a.m.

Business Meeting, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 11:30 a.m.

Division of Libraries for Children & Young People:

Luncheon, Monday, Nov. 21, 12:30 p.m.

Business meeting (followed by Section meetings), Wednesday, Nov. 23, 10 a.m.

Association of College and Reference Libraries:

"The Staff of the College and University Library," panel discussion, Monday, Nov. 21, 2:30 p.m.

Fourth Activities Committee Reports and ACRL Section meetings, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 2:30 p.m.

Division of Library Education

Association of American Library Schools) Joint meeting:

"Education for Extension Work," Sallie Farrell presiding

Division of Cataloging & Classification:

Wednesday, Nov. 23, 10 a.m.

Division of Public Libraries:

Executive Board Breakfast (closed), Wednesday, Nov. 23, 8 a.m.

Business Meeting, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 2:30 p.m.

Hospital Libraries Section:

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 2:30 p.m.

Library Extension Division:

"Library Demonstration Standards and Planning," Tuesday, Nov. 22, 2:30 p.m.

National Association of State Libraries:

Luncheon, Monday, Nov. 21, 12:30 p.m.

New Members' Reception:

Monday, Nov. 21, 4:30 p.m., Mary Rice, Chairman

Association of American Library Schools:

Wednesday, Nov. 23, 10 a.m.

Committee on Library Architecture:

Wednesday, Nov. 23, 10 a.m.

Audio-Visual Board:

"Critical Discussion and Evaluation of Films in Relation to Library Use," John Mackenzie Cory, presiding. Monday, Nov. 21, 8 p.m.
Film showings.

Breakfasts:

Library Schools, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 8 a.m.

Round Tables, Monday, Nov. 21, 8 a.m.:

ALA Round-Table on Staff Organizations

ALA Round-Table on Library Service Abroad

ALA Serials Round-Table

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Dinners:

Chuck-wagon supper, Ft. Worth Casino, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 7 p.m.
Trustees Division (closed), Monday, Nov. 21, 6 p.m.

Pre-Conference Meetings

Division of Libraries for Children & Young People:

Saturday, Nov. 19, Ft. Worth Public Library Auditorium

9:30 a.m.: "Our Developing Communications."

"What About the Comics?"

2:30 p.m.: "Public Library Service to Youth."

"Public Library Inquiry as it Affects Children & Young People," Dr. Robert Leigh.

7:30 p.m.: "And What About Radio?"

Sunday, Nov. 20

9:30 a.m.: "Regionalism in Books for Children"

"From Idea to Book"

2:00 p.m.: American Association of School Librarians

"How the Elementary School Library can Help in the Reading Program"

Children's Library Association

"The Children's Room and the Story Tellers League"

Young People's Reading Round Table

"Mature Books for the Young People's Room"

ALA Film Office & Adult Education Section of the Division of Public Libraries:

Saturday, Nov. 19, Blackstone Hotel

9 a.m.: Registration

10 a.m.: The Library as the Community Communications Center

11 a.m.: Functions of the Film Council in the Community

12 noon: Luncheon

2:30 p.m.: Film Service Through Libraries

4:00 p.m.: Demonstration of use of films of special interest

8:00 p.m.: Screening of New Films and Evaluations

Film Showings

NEWS AROUND THE STATE

Among librarians new to Arizona libraries are **Ruth Gibbons**, librarian at the new Grand Canyon College in Prescott, and **Elizabeth Young** who is reported from Ganado. More about them in the next issue.

Dorothy Hardaway, Prescott High School librarian, is this year in Hawaii working in a school library on the islands.

Frances Fleming is the new librarian at Whittier and Longfellow school in Phoenix. **Mrs. Byrda Gathright**, who served so ably as secretary during the past legislative campaign, is now an assistant cataloger with the Phoenix Elementary Schools.

The Maricopa County Free Library has supplied book collections to three new branches, Guadalupe and Monte Vista Schools and Sunnyslope Mission library. **Mrs. H. G. Perry** of Phoenix is librarian at Monte Vista.

Welcome to the Benson Woman's Club and to the Desert Mission of Phoenix, two new association members.

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**ALEXANDER-STAFFORD
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Willimina Schultz received the BLS degree at the summer session of George Peabody College for Teachers.

Four new librarians have been appointed to the staff of the University Library. **Jackson Carty**, a graduate of the library school at the University of Southern California and formerly of the Los Angeles Public Library, has replaced **Lutie Higley** as assistant reference librarian. **Anne Adams**, previously with the Carnegie Free Library in Tucson, and **Glendora Hall** are assistants in the circulation department. **Betty L. Russell** has been appointed catalog assistant.

New appointments to the staff of the Carnegie Free Library in Tucson include **Eve Floan** and **Mary Evelyn Jones**, part time assistants in adult circulation, **Virginia Vasali**, part time assistant in the juvenile department, and **Nancy Garris**, junior assistant in the catalog department. The library was closed Tuesday, October 4, for the laying of asphalt tile flooring.

Mrs. Adelaide R. Polk has been appointed librarian at the American Institute of Foreign Trade. Mrs. Polk took library training at the Texas State College for Women and has worked extensively in Fort Worth high schools. **Barbara Staples** is assistant librarian at the American Institute. She is a graduate of the Columbia School of Library Service and has worked in the Brooklyn Public Library and in the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin in Mexico City.

Officers of the Salt River Valley Librarians Club for 1949-50 are:
President: **Marie Siedentopf**, Maricopa County Free Library.

1st Vice President: **William E. Bartels**, North Phoenix High School.

2nd Vice President: **Elvera Weathersbee**, Phoenix Public Library.

Secretary: **Margaret Brunjes**, Phoenix Union High School.

Treasurer: **Wilbur G. Shaffer**, Matthews Library, Arizona State College.

Janet Marsh, ASLA Treasurer 1948-49, resigned her position as head of the children's department of the Carnegie Library in Tucson to accept a position with the Fresno County Library. **Mary Brunker**, also of the Tucson library, is now working with the Modesto County Library, California. **Dorthea Garritson** resigned as circulation assistant to teach and pursue graduate study in the English Department of the University of Arizona.

New members of the board of the Carnegie Library in Tucson include **Miss Alice Fulmer**, chairman, **Frederick Cromwell**, and **Rev. Francis Green**. Also on the board are **Joseph O. Niemann**, city councilman and **J. Homer Boyd**, county supervisor.

When last seen, **Althea Ragsdale**, Librarian at Arizona State College, Flagstaff, was only dimly discernible through dust raised by workmen redecorating the main reading room. She was pleased, however, at the prospects for a brighter, more cheerful room. In addition to repainting, new lighting fixtures were being installed. She reported additional student help available for the fall term and was enthusiastic over plans to double the stack capacity. Work on the second floor of the stack unit is scheduled to begin this winter.

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